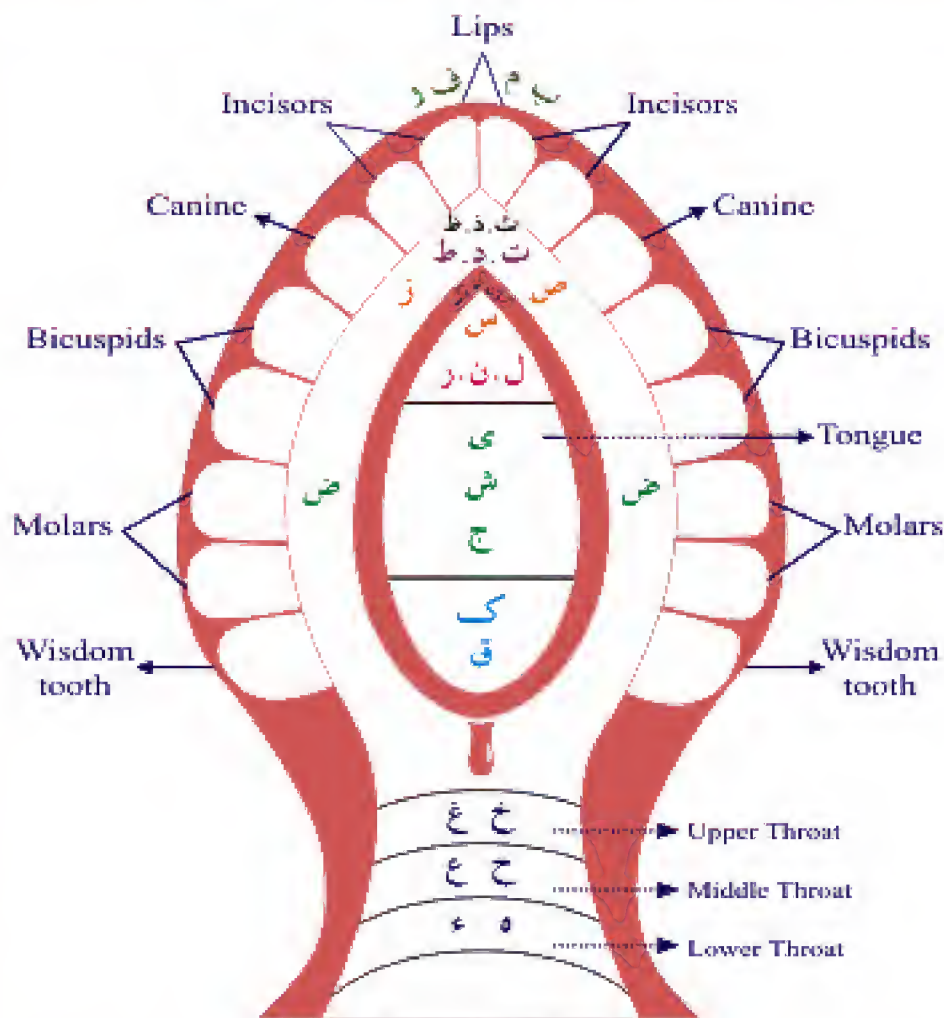




رَحْمَانِي قَاعِدَة

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The hollow portion of the Mouth	:	ا.ء.آ
Middle part of the throat	:	ع.ح
Upper part of the throat	:	خ.غ
Back of Tongue & touches soft palette near uvula :		ق
Tongue touching area where hard and soft palette meet :		ک
Tongue touching hard palette near end of dome :		ج.ش.ی
Side edge of tongue when touching upper molars:		ض
Tongue near tip touching gums of upper incisors :		ل.ن.ر
Tip of Tongue touching upper incisors	:	ت.د.ط
Tip of Tongue touching edge of upper incisors:		ث.ذ.ظ
Tip of Tongue touching upper incisors	:	ز.س.ص
Edges of the upper front two teeth touches the inner side of the lower lip:		ف
Pronounced by the inner wet part of the lips	:	ب
Pronounced by the dry part of two lips	:	م
Circling the two lips without meeting completely	:	و



Introduction

Reciting the Quran with Tajweed allows the reciters to emphasize the accent, phonetic, rhythm and temper of Quranic recitation. We must be familiar with alphabets and basic rules of Tajweed. Quran alphabets are 29 and meaning of the word depends on the pronunciation and sound. If any person will recite the Holy Quran without rules of Tajweed, it is likely sometimes that, meaning can change, for example; "O Beloved Prophet (ﷺ)! Say, Allah is One (لا اله الا الله), and if any person will pray! Eat, Allah is One (لا اله الا الله). Both are "Qaaf", but meanings are different. In this way we can understand, how Tajweed is important in our recitation. Prophet (ﷺ) said: He is not from my Ummah (Nation) who does not recite the Holy Quran with Tajweed.

Definition

Literal Meaning:

The word Tajweed is derived from the arabic root "Jawwada", which means to make well or to improve, it means "making well".

Technical Meaning:

- i) Correct and good pronunciation in recitation.
- ii) A mode of recitation of medium speech (Normal voice).

At the end, "Tajweed means to pronunciation every letter with all its participative qualities such as the correct prolongation, merging, conversion, distinctness and pauses.

Instructions

Student should be in the state ablution (Wudu), and sit with great respect during recitation. To place a Quran Shareef on a stand and clean place. To beginning with *Ta-awwuz* and *Tasmiyah*. Not to indulge in Talking whilst reading the Quran. If speech is necessary to recite "Tawwauz" when restart recite. Letter should pronounce by the their names, as written in small type in English at top of the actual letter. The pronunciation of articulations are very important for whole Quran, its a basic step, so student should pay full attention to understand the way of and difference between the words.



Makhrif

The sound of a letter is generated from is called *Makhrij*.

Musta'alia

There are seven letters, which we called *Musta'alia*, or *bold letters*, and these bold letters are [خ، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ق، ك] there are special rule to read *Musta'alias*. These are always read in heavy sound & are called them **Bold letters**.

Pronunciation

[تتبع حركاتها] these letters have slightly difference in pronunciation and sound, if we will not pay attention of correct sound and pronunciation then meaning will completely change, for correct pronunciation, see the tongue visuals of these letters.

Lip Letters

Lip letters are only 4, and these lip letters are [پ،ف،و،ب], we use our lip only for these four letters, and we don't use our lip for rest of 25 letters.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SAA ث	TAA ت	BAA ب	ALIF ا
DAAL د	KHAA ح	HAA ح	JEEM ج
SEEN س	ZAA ز	RAA ر	sZAA ذ
TUAA ط	DUAAD ض	SUAAD ص	SHEEN ش
FAA ف	GHAIEEN غ	AAIEEN ع	ZUAA ظ
MEEM م	LAAM ل	KAF ك	QAAF ق
YAA ي	HAMZA ء	HAA ه	WA,OW و
			NOON ن

Definition

When we joint Two alphabets / letters, is called "Murakab".

Murakkabat

In first lesson we read all 29 alphabets separately, and in this lesson we will try to read Murakabat and how to Joint Alphabet or Murakab Letters. We should to do strong command on Murakabat, in this way, we can read Quran Kareem smoothly. Like: [ﻻ] its called a Murakab. When we combine "ا" and "ﻻ" so it becomes "ﻻ". The red color is "LAAM", and Blue color is "ALIF". We will read Murakabat from right hand side to left hand side, first we will read "ﻻ" then "ا". In the same way "ب" this also makes with two letters, in the same way first we read "ﻻ" then "ب". During the recitation if letter is not combining with other letter, we will read it same as we read it in the lesson 01. In this lesson there is mention "ﻻ" we can see here are two letters, but we read it simple as we read in lesson 1. "ﻻ" when we see this letter it looks difficult but we can make it very easy, when we separate it then it become easy for reading, and same way first we use "ﻻ" and then "ﻻ".

If we will not pay attention on this lesson, we can not read HolyQuran. So pay special attention.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

شا	ثا	يا	قا	نا	با
صا	غا	عا	سا	قا	فا
ما	ها	حا	خا	جا	ضا
شل	سل	ظن	طن	ظا	طا
بلب	كل	قل	فل	ضل	صل
خد	جد	ية	ثة	نة	بة
قض	فص	نص	ما	يف	عد
بس	من	نقض	صب	فصل	نصب
عقل	عسق	قتل	مثل	نفس	يس
جنت	لست	حسن	ملك	كتب	كنت

Definition

When we joint Two alphabets / letters, is called "Murakab".

Murakkabat

In first lesson we read all 29 alphabets separately, and in this lesson we will try to read Murakabat and how to Joint Alphabet or Murakab Letters. We should to do strong command on Murakabat, in this way, we can read Quran Kareem smoothly. Like: [ي] its called a Murakab. When we combine "ا" and "ي" so it becomes "اي". The red color is "LAAM", and Blue color is "ALIF". We will read Murakabat from right hand side to left hand side, first we will read "ا" then "ي". In the same way "ب" this also makes with two letters, in the same way first we read "ب" then "ا". During the recitation if letter is not combining with other letter, we will read it same as we read it in the lesson 01. In this lesson there is mention "ي" we can see here are two letters, but we read it simple as we read in lesson 1. "ي" when we see this letter it looks difficult but we can make it very easy, when we separate it then it become easy for reading, and same way first we use "ا" and then "ي".

If we will not pay attention on this lesson, we can not read HolyQuran. So pay special attention.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ي	ب	ح	ع	ب	ب
د	د	ه	ف	م	ض
ن	ن	ي	ب	ي	ب
ب	س	ق	ل	ش	ي
ق	ع	ص	ع	ق	ب
خ	ت	ص	ش	ك	ب
ق	غ	ظ	ط	ض	ص

Harakat

Harakat are three "FATHAH" (Zabar), "KASRAH" (Zayr), "DAMMHA" (Pesh).

The letter which has any type of Harakat is called "Mutaharik"

Function

FATHAH-(Zabar): It always comes above a letter. Like (اَ). Fat-hah pronounced by broadening voice and mouth.

KASRAH-(Zayr): it comes underneath a letter (اِ). Kasrah is read by stretching the mouth and voice downwards.

DAMMAH-(Pesh): it comes above a letter (اُ). Dammha is pronounced by rounded lips and not completely joining them.

Instruction

Never extend the "Harakat" at all, and their slow pronunciation is completely wrong, so pronounced neither fast nor slow.

- ❖ Letter must be read with "Hijja"(Spelling)
- ❖ (اَ) should be read as : *baa*, Fat-hah, (اَ)
- ❖ (اِ) should be read as : *baa*, Kasrah, (اِ)
- ❖ (اُ) should be read as : *baa*, Dammah, (اُ)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اَ	اِ	اُ	بَ	بِ	بُ
تَ	تِ	تُ	ثَ	ثِ	ثُ
جَ	جِ	جُ	حَ	حِ	حُ
خَ	خِ	خُ	دَ	دِ	دُ
ذَ	ذِ	ذُ	رَ	رِ	رُ
زَ	زِ	زُ	سَ	سِ	سُ
شَ	شِ	شُ	صَ	صِ	صُ
ضَ	ضِ	ضُ	طَ	طِ	طُ
ظَ	ظِ	ظُ	عَ	عِ	عُ

Harakat

Harakat are three "FATHAH" (Zabar), "KASRAH" (Zayr), "DAMMHA" (Pesh).

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- ❖ (اَ) should be read as : *baa*, Fat-hah, (اَ)
- ❖ (اِ) should be read as : *baa*, Kasrah, (اِ)
- ❖ (اُ) should be read as : *baa*, Dammah, (اُ)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

فَ	فِ	فُ	عَ	عِ	عُ
كُ	كِ	كُو	قَ	قِ	قُ
مَ	مِ	مُ	لَ	لِ	لُ
وُ	وِ	وُ	نَ	نِ	نُ
هَ	هِ	هُ	هَ	هِ	هُ
يُ			يِ	يُ	يُ

Practice Lesson

Lesson No. 04 is a practice lesson which is the part of Lesson No. 03. Memorizing the alphabets is not necessary but Harakat are important to understand. During reading this Lesson first must be read with "Hijjah" (Spelling), and then try to read without Hijjah (Spelling).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تَ	تِ	تْ	ثَ	ثِ	ثْ
سَ	سِ	سْ	كَ	كِ	كْ
صَ	صِ	صْ	ضَ	ضِ	ضْ
هَ	هِ	هْ	زَ	زِ	زْ
ظَ	ظِ	ظْ	دَ	دِ	دْ
نَ	نِ	نْ	قَ	قِ	قْ

Practice Lesson

Lesson No. 04 is a practice lesson which is the part of Lesson No. 03. Memorizing the alphabets is not necessary but Harakat are important to understand. During reading this Lesson first must be read with "Hijjah" (Spelling), and then try to read without Hijjah (Spelling).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ع	ع	ع	أ	و	أ
ن	ن	ن	ل	ل	ل
م	م	م	ر	ر	ر
ب	ب	ب	و	و	و
ش	ش	ش	ف	ف	ف
ش	ش	ش	خ	خ	خ
ي	ي	ي	ج	ج	ج

Definition

Fat-hatayn(Two Fat-has), Kasratayn(Two Kasrahs) and Dammahtayn(Two Dammah) on a letter are called "*Tanween*"

Instruction

In Tanween (َ) is silent, which comes at the end of the letter. When reading with "hijjah"(spelling) or reciting the Tanween of Fat-hatayn, neither "Alif" nor "Ya" are read, for example:(َ) and (ِ) should be spelt as:-

Ba, fat-hatayn, *bann*

Dall, fat-hatayn, *dann*

The letter read with "hijjah"(spelling) and then try to read without "hijjah"(spelling).

مَا ; read as: meem, fat-hatayn, *mann*

مِ ; read as: meem, kasratayn, *minn*

مُ ; read as: meem, dammatayn, *munnn*

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هَ	هِ	هُ	نَ	نِ	نُ
حَ	حِ	حُ	عَ	عِ	عُ
تَ	تِ	تُ	ثَ	ثِ	ثُ
اَ	اِ	اُ	قَ	قِ	قُ
شَ	شِ	شُ	جَ	جِ	جُ
فَ	فِ	فُ	بَ	بِ	بُ
تَ	تِ	تُ	لَ	لِ	لُ

Practice Lesson

Lesson No. 06 is a practice lesson. In this lesson using Fat-hah, Kasrah, dammah and Tanween, read this lesson with full attention and read with Hijjah (Spelling) and then try to read without Hijjah (Spelling).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

خَلَقَ	رَزَقَ	ذَكَرَ	قَدَّرَ	نَظَرَ	عَدَلَ
هُدًى	صَدَقَ	حَسَنَ	أَمَرَ	أَذِنَ	شَهِدَ
وَلَدَ	طَوَى	رَفَعَ	فَعَلَ	حَشَى	فَضَى
قَصَصَ	قَتَلَ	مَرَضَ	كَتَبَ	كُتِبَ	قَسَمَ
قَلَمَ	مَثَلَ	كَبِدَ	مَسَدَ	نُسَدَ	حَسَنَ
مَلَأَ	مَلَأَ	كُفُوا	أَحَدَ	ضَمَدَ	رَضَدَ
عَدَدَا	أَمَدَا	رَشَدَا	أَحَدَا	لَبَدَا	أَبَدَا
عَجَبَا	رَهَبَا	رَهَقَا	رَغَبَا	عَنَبَا	أَسَفَا
فَرَى	جَدَرَ	لَغَبَ	سَفَرَةَ	بَرَرَةَ	غَبَرَةَ
قَتَرَةَ	كَذَبَا	شَطَطَ	طَبَقَا	طَبَقَ	عَلَقَ
فَرَىءَ	نَصَبَ	عَمَلَ			

Definition

Madd means to stretch or prolong to read.

The silent (ا) after Fatha, the silent (و) after kasra and silent (ي) after Dammah are called **Madd** letter

Introduction

There are three basic kinds of Madd:

- i) Alif Madd ii) Waw Madd iii) Ya Madd

- * Fat-hah is before "Alif" then it is known as "Alif Madd" (ا , آ , إ)
- * Dammah is before silent "Waw", it is read "WawMadd" (و , وو , عو)
- * "Ya" called Madd, when kasrah come before "Ya" silent (ي , عي , حي)

Instruction

Madd extend a letter with and amount of One Alif, which equal to two harakat. To find the amount of one alif is, the time takes to open a close finger or to close a finger, is the way to find a amount of one alif.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

نَا	نُو	نَا	يَا	يُو	يَا
تَا	تُو	تَا	تِي	تُو	تَا
كَا	كُو	كَا	كِي	كُو	كَا
دَا	دُو	دَا	دِي	دُو	دَا
ظَا	ظُو	ظَا	ظِي	ظُو	ظَا
دَا	دُو	دَا	دِي	دُو	دَا
هَا	هُو	هَا	هِي	هُو	هَا
أَا	أُو	أَا	أِي	أُو	أَا
حَا	حُو	حَا	حِي	حُو	حَا
قَا	قُو	قَا	قِي	قُو	قَا
سَا	سُو	سَا	سِي	سُو	سَا
صَا	صُو	صَا	صِي	صُو	صَا
لَا	لُو	لَا	لِي	لُو	لَا
مَا	مُو	مَا	مِي	مُو	مَا

Definition

Standing Fat-hah, kasrah and Dammah are called "standing Harakat"

Introduction

These Harakat same like simple Harakat of Fat-hah, Kasrah and Dammah, but we read these harakat stretch, more than simple Harakat. Standing harakat prolonged with an amount of One Alif.

As Madd alphabet read, some like standing harakat are reading with stretch.

Standing Harakat also read fluently and avoid them to read slowly.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

صَ	سَ	ثَ	طَ	تَ
ذَ	ضَ	ظَ	زَ	دَ
مَ	نَ	قَ	هَ	حَ
فَ	مَ	فَ	بَ	عَ
نَ	لَ	يَ	جَ	شَ
هَ	أَ	رَ	خَ	سَ

Practice lesson

Fat-hah over a letter and after it there is Alif, it will be read with stretching and time period of stretching is the same which applies on Standing Harakat.

In the sameway, Dammah over a letter and after it there is Waw, and Waw has Jazam on it, it will be read with stretching and time period of stretching is the same which applies on Standing Harakat.

Both "Standing Harakat" and "Fat-hah" with Alif or Dammah with Waw Jazam, they all will be stretched.

Jazam

Jazam mean "Silent", it comes above the letter " ؤ ", and the letter which have Jazam is called "Sakin" (silent).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هَذَا	كُتِبَ	مُلِكٌ	ذَلِكَ	طَالِبٌ	عَلِمَ
شَاهِدٌ	نُورُهُ	رَسُولُهُ	رُسُلُهُ	بِهِ	فِيهِ
قَالَ	قَوْلٌ	رَسُولٌ	كَرِيمٌ	بَشِيرًا	نَذِيرًا
قَمَرٌ	سِرَاجًا	مُنِيرًا	سَلَامٌ	حَافِظًا	شَاهِدًا
عَابِدٌ	مِهْدًا	مَقَارًا	رَسُولًا	يُوسُفُ	يُوسُفُ
نُوحًا	مُوسَى	هَارُونَ	دَاوُدَ	سُلَيْمَانَ	نُوحًا
هَدَيْنَا	بَيْنَ	يَدَيْهِ	شَيْءٌ	عَلَيْهِ	إِلَيْهِ
حَيْثُ	كَيْفَ	لَيْسَ	لُوحٌ	خَوْفٌ	يَوْمَهُدٍ
مَا لَا	قَوْمًا	لَشَيْءٍ	شَيْخًا	مُوعِدُهُ	مَوْتٌ
يَوْمٌ	مُوعِظَةٌ	قَعِيدٌ	رَقِيبٌ	غَاشِيَةٌ	رَاضِيَةٌ
جَارِيَةٌ	مَوْضُوعَةٌ	عَجِيبٌ	شَهِيدٌ	شُهُودٌ	وُدُودٌ
خَبِيرًا	بَصِيرًا	عَقُورًا	رَحِيمًا	رَحِيمٌ	عَلِيمٌ
عَلِيمًا	قَدِيرًا	شَكُورًا	عَزِيزًا	نَصِيرًا	نَاصِرٌ
وَالِدٌ	وَكَيلًا	خَلِيلًا	سَرَاحًا	جَمِيلًا	عَيْنٌ

Practice lesson

Fat-hah over a letter and after it there is Alif, it will be read with stretching and time period of stretching is the same which applies on Standing Harakat.

In the sameway, Dammah over a letter and after it there is Waw, and Waw has Jazam on it, it will be read with stretching and time period of stretching is the same which applies on Standing Harakat.

Both "Standing Harakat" and "Fat-hah" with Alif or Dammah with Waw Jazam, they all will be stretched.

Jazam

Jazam mean "Silent", it comes above the letter "س", and the letter which have Jazam is called "Sakin" (silent).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

كَلِمَتٍ	سَمُوتٍ	عَمَلًا	صَالِحًا	صَلَوَةً	زَكْوَةً
صَدِيقَيْنِ	صَالِحَيْنِ	حَفِظَيْنِ	شُكْرَيْنِ	صَبْرَيْنِ	خُلْدَيْنِ
خُلْدُونَ	أَرَاءَ يَتَ	أَفْرَاءَ يَتَ	قَالُوا	قَوْلًا	قَوْمًا
شَيْئًا	أَمَنُوا	أَمَنَ	أَوْى	مَتَاعًا	مُطَاعٍ
مَعَاشًا	طَعَامٍ	يَتِيمًا	يَسِيرًا	كَافُورًا	حَدِيدًا
سُرُورًا	نَاصِرَةً	نَاضِرَةً	حَفِظًا	حَافِظًا	صَوَابًا
مَا بَأْسًا	مِيقَاتًا	بِأَيْتِنَا	رَاجِعُونَ		

Practice lesson

Where ever a Jazam will come after any Harakat, (Fat-hah, Kasrah or Dammah) Jazam will be silent(Sakin) and that letter will be prolong like standing Harakat, here every first letter have three Harakat, *Fat-hah, Kasrah and Dammah*, they will be read individual and use jazam with all three Harakat separately. Hamza will be read with jerk when it has a jazam over it but jerk will not be so long.

All letters should be pronounced with *Makhrij*.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أُض	أُس	أُث	أُط	أُت
أُد	أُض	أُظ	أُز	أُذ
أُف	أُغ	أُه	أُح	أُخ
أُك	أُج	أُب	أُأ	أُي
أُن	أُز	أُو	أُف	أُل
	أُم			

Definition

Noon Sakin: "ن" which has jazam upon it is called "Noon Sakin"
Two Fattah, Two Kasrah and Two Dammah are called Tanween.
(خا , سا)
Noon Sakin and Tanween are same sound.

Rules

Noon Sakin and tanween has four rules to read.
"Izhar, Ikhfaa, Iqlaab, Idgham"

IZHAR: Haroof Haalaqi (Throat Letters) are six (خ , غ , ع , هـ , ع , هـ) when throat letters will come after Noon Sakin.
Noon Sakin or Tanween will be read very clearly (without Gunnah) and distinctly.

IKHFAA: Haroof Ikhfaa are fifteen (ت , ث , ج , د , ذ , ر , ز , س , ش , ص , ض , ط , ظ , ف , ق , ك) these fifteen letters will come after Noon Sakin and Tanween, the sound of Noon Sakin or Tanween will be hidden in the nose when read. (من ذواتهم ، أنفهم)

IQLAAB: IF "ب" appears after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then the sound of Noon Sakin or Tanween change into Meem and read it without Gunnah. (من بعد)

IDGHAM: Idgham letters are 6 (ي , م , ن , ل , و , ن) and they are called "yarmaloon" any letter of yarmaloon comes after Noon Sakin & Tanween then idgham apply on Noon Sakin and Tanween.
After Noon Sakin & Tanween any letter from the word Yarmaloon comes then noon sakin & tanween joins with that letter. (من ينظر)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَنْتَ	هَادِي	يَهْدِي	يُغْنِي	تَجْرِي	أَنْعَمْتَ
عَلَيْهِمْ	عَلَى	عَلَيْنَا	لِلْهَدَى	قُرْآنٌ	نُورٌ
قَدِرٌ	فَجْرٌ	شَهْرٌ	عَشْرٌ	عَذِبٌ	كَذْحَا
قَدْحَا	قَضْبَا	أَنْذَرْنَا	أَنْزَلْنَا	أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	إِقْرَأْ
شَانٌ	كَاسَا	بَاسٍ	بِئْسَ	تَأْتُونَ	رُءْيَا
فَاضِرٌ	صَبْرًا	أَجْرٌ	قَرِيبًا	فَارْغَبْ	فَانْصَبْ
بِالْحُسْنَى	يَنْصُرْكُمْ	أَنْفُسِكُمْ	أَنْجِيْنَكُمْ	وَأَنْتُمْ	عِنْدِ
مِنْ كَسْبٍ	مِنْ دُونِكُمْ	إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ	مَتَاعٌ قَلِيلٌ		
خَالِدًا فِيهَا	مَنْ أَدْنَى	مِنْ خَيْرٍ	مِنْ عَلَقٍ	مِنْ هَادٍ	مِنْ أَجَلٍ
مُلْقٍ حِسَابِيَّةٍ	شَيْءٍ عَظِيمٍ	أَفْوَاخًا	مَحْفُوظٍ	مَشْهُودًا	
مَحْمُودًا	تَقْضِيَالًا	حُسْنًا	وَقْدًا	زَجْرَةً	نُطْقَةً
تَذْكِرَةً	مُسْفَرَةً	مُؤَصَّدَةً	مُدْهِنُونَ	تَنْظُرُونَ	تَشْرَبُونَ
تَعْلَمُونَ	تَعْمَلُونَ	تَقْلِحُونَ	أَرْوَاحًا	أَغْنَابًا	أَبْوَابًا
عُمَيَانًا	جَمْعًا	زُرْقًا	مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ	فَتْحٌ	

Definition

Noon Sakin: "ن" which has jazam upon it is called "Noon Sakin"

Two Fattah, Two Kasrah and Two Dammah are called Tanween.

(خا، سا)

Noon Sakin and Tanween are same sound.

Rules

Noon Sakin and tanween has four rules to read.

"Izhar, Ikhfaa, Iqlaab, Idgham"

IZHAR: Haroof Haalaqi (Throat Letters) are six (ح، خ، ع، هـ، غ، غـ).

when throat letters will come after Noon Sakin.

Noon Sakin or Tanween will be read very clearly (without Gunnah) and distinctly.

IKHFAA: Haroof Ikhfaa are fifteen (ك، ق، ج، د، ذ، ر، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ف، ب، ث، ت) these fifteen letters will come after Noon Sakin and Tanween, the sound of Noon Sakin or Tanween will be hidden in the nose when read. (من ذوقكم، أنفختم)

IQLAAB: IF "ب" appears after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then the sound of Noon Sakin or Tanween change into Meem and read it without Gunnah. (من بقلو)

IDGHAM: Idgham letters are 6 (ي، م، ن، ل، و، ن) and they are called "yarmaloon" any letter of yarmaloon comes after Noon Sakin & Tanween then idgham apply on Noon Sakin and Tanween. After Noon Sakin & Tanween any letter from the word Yarmaloon comes then noon sakin & tanween joins with that letter. (من ينظر)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَرِيبُ	مُؤْمِنِينَ	مُؤْمِنُونَ	يُؤْمِنُونَ	حُشِرَتْ	نُشِرَتْ
أَحْضَرَتْ	طُمِسَتْ	فُرِحَتْ	نُسِفَتْ	عَلَيْكُمْ	إِلَيْكُمْ
عَلَيْهِمْ	إِلَيْهِمْ	يَيْنَكُمْ	يَيْنَهُمْ	مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْحَسَنَةِ	
مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْهُدَى		مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ			

أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ

وَوَجَدَكَ عَائِلًا فَأَغْنَى

يُرْزَقُونَ فِيهَا بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ

Definition

(ض) this shape is called Shaddah (Tashdeed), and the letter which has shaddah upon it, called Mushaddad.

Mushaddad would be read twice. It is read by joining the first letter into the second one with movement (Harakat). Shaddah (Tashdeed) read forcibly with a slight pause.

Noon and Meem Mushaddah always have Gunnah, even stopping a voice inside the nose for very short time is called Gunnah (غنة) are difficult to pronounced without proper instruction and practice.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَسْ	أُتْ	أُصْ	أُتْ	أُطْ	أُحْ
أَهْ	أُذْ	أُزْ	أُظْ	أُضْ	أُدْ
أُقْ	أُكْ	أُبْ	أُفْ	أُوْ	أُمْ
أُيْ	أُشْ	أُجْ	أُخْ	أُرْ	أُنْ
	أُلْ	أُعْ			
إِنْ	إِنَّا	إِنِّي	مِنَّا	مِنِّي	ثُمَّ
وَلَمَّا	إِلَّا	أَدْوَا	حَتَّى	إِيَّاكَ	نُزِّلْ
رَبِّ	رَبِّي	رَبِّهِ	رَبُّنَا	رَبُّكُمْ	عَنِّي
أَحَبُّ	إِلَيَّ	كُلُّ	مِلَّةٍ	أُمَّةٍ	سَيَّارَةٍ
وَتَوَكَّلْ	تَوَكَّلْتُ	أَيَّامٍ	مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ	بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ	
مُتَكَيِّمِينَ	نَزَّكِي	يَزَّكِي	وَرَبِّكَ فَكَبِّرْ	مَذْكُرْ	تَجَلَّى
صَدَقْ	بِالتَّقْوَى	تَصَدَّى	فَصَلَّى	كَأَلَا	وَالظُّوْرُ
وَالنَّجْمِ	وَالضُّحَى	مُرْقِلُ	مَذْبُورُ	وَالثَّيْنِ	وَالرَّيْنُونِ
مُطَهَّرَةٍ	قِيَمَةٍ	حُمَّتْ	كُبُورَتْ	سُيِّرَتْ	سُعِرَتْ

Definition

(ض) this shape is called Shaddah (Tashdeed), and the letter which has shaddah upon it, called Mushaddad.

Mushaddad would be read twice. It is read by joining the first letter into the second one with movement (Harakat). Shaddah (Tashdeed) read forcibly with a slight pause.

Noon and Meem Mushaddah always have Gunnah, even stopping a voice inside the nose for very short time is called Gunnah (غنة) are difficult to pronounced without proper instruction and practice.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَحْطُثُ بَسَطْتُ وَدَّتْ طَافَةً وَقَالَتْ طَافَةً نَخْلَقُكُمْ

أَعْجَمِي وَعَرَبِي مَجْرَهَا مَنْ رَاقِي بَلْ رَانَ دُنِيَا

بُنْيَانُ صُنَوَانُ قِنَوَانُ مُسَمِّي فِي الْحَجِّ رَجَاجَا

وَهَاجَا تَوَابَا وَالتَّرْعَتِ وَالتَّشْطَبِ وَالشَّيْخَتِ

وَالسَّمَاءِ وَالطَّارِقِ وَالتَّرَآبِ

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَةَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ

إِذَا السَّمَاءُ انشَقَّتْ وَمَنْ يَقْنُتْ

Definition

"Any letter of yarmaloon comes after Noon Sakin & Tanween then idgham apply on Noon Sakin and Tanween."

Tanween and Noon Sakin has four rules to read, Idgham is one of them. Idgham letters are 6 (ي، م، ن، ل، و، ن) and they are called "yarmaloon".

After Noon Sakin & Tanween any of letter from the word Yarmaloon comes then noon sakin & tanween joins with that letter. *مَنْ يَنْظُرُ*

Letter "ن" and "ل" will pronounced "من ذلك" without Gunnah and (ي، م، ن) will be pronounced (من يقول) clearly (Gunnah).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مَنْ يَنْظُرُ مَنْ يَقُولُ كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ رَجُلٌ يَسْعَى مِنْ مِثْلِهِ

مِنْ مَاءٍ بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ طَاعَةٌ مَعْرُوفَةٌ مِنْ وُلِيِّ وَلَا نَصِيرِهِ

مِنْ وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ هُدًى وَذِكْرَى مِنْ نَصِيرٍ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ

حِطَّةٌ نَغْفِرَ لَكُمْ مِنْ رَبِّكَ مُصَدِّقًا لِمَا مِنْ لَدُنْهُ مِنْ بَعْدِ

مِنْ بَيْنِ الصُّلْبِ حَلٌّ بِهَذَا أَتَيْنَهُمْ بِأَسْمَاءِهِمْ بَعْضُكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ

الَّتِي تَكُنْ مِنْ كِتَابٍ لَهُمْ مِمَّا الْحُسْنَى إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ

الرَّحْمَنُ عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِءُوفٌ رَحِيمٌ

وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَى خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ قَدْ جَاءَكُمْ بَشِيرٌ وَنَذِيرٌ

رَبَّنَا إِنَّا أَمَتًا غَافِرُونَ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

وَاللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Definition

TAFHEEM: "The words which are read Bold or with full mouth is called Tafheem."

TARQEEQ: "The words which are read empty mouth / thin voice is called Tarqeeq."

Instruction

Before the word Allah, there appears a Fat-hah or Dammah, then both the Laams in the word Allah will be read Bold, and if there appears a Kassrah before the word Allah then both the Laams will be read with an thin voice. Only these two Laam have rules to read, all other Laam will be read with Tarqeeq.(the words which are read empty mouth/thin voice is called Tarqeeq)

"ا" read Bold, when "ا" have Fat-hah or Dammah upon it, "ا" silent and the word have Fat-hah or Dammah before "ا". (ا) silent and after it, there are any letter of word "Mustaalaa" in all these conditions "ا" will be read Bold. If kassrah beneath "ا" or "ا" silent and before it there is pure kassrah and in the same word then "ا" read tarqeeq"

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ	وَاللَّهُ	اللَّهُ	قَالَ اللَّهُ	مِنَ اللَّهِ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	لِلَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ
قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ	مَا وَلَّهُمْ	تَجَلَّى	وَلَا صَلَّى	وَالْيَلِ
صَلَوَةً	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	إِنْ ارْتَبْتُمْ	
أَمْ ارْتَابُوا	رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ	رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا	ارْجِعْنِي	
ارْجِعُوا	ارْجِعْ	لِمَنْ ارْتَضَى	مِرْصَادٍ	فِي قِرْطَاسٍ
فِرْقَةٍ	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ	فَمَ فَاذِدِرْ	فَاصْبِرْ	أَنْظُرْ
أَلَمْ تَرِ	وَالْأَمْرُ	بِالنُّدْرِ	أَمْرٍ	أَجْزٍ
قَالَ	كَانَ	إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ		

Definition

In the lesson, sixteen words are called "Harooof-e-Maqat'at'Aat". These words are being read without spelling, Meem Mushaddad will be Gunnah and standing Harakat prolong with one Aalif.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

صَ	قَ	نَ	طَهْ	يَسَ
طَسَ	حَمَ	الرَّ	الْمَ	الْمَرَّ
حَمَ	عَسَقَ	طَسَمَ	الْمَصَ	الْمَ اللَّهُ
كَهَيْعَصَ				

Definition

"The Aalif, which have not Jazam or Tashdeed after it, but they don't read, called Extra Aalif".

Extra Aalif read prolong, which comes after Fat-hah word, but a jazam or Tashdeed's letter will come after Aalif, that Aalif will not be read.

(+) and (o) these are the symbols which use on the Aalif, they are not pronounced.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَفَإِنْ مَاتَ	لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ	أَنْ تَبُوءَ	مِنْ نَبَأٍ
وَلَا أَوْصَعُوا	إِنْ تَمُودَا	أَمَّ لَتَتْلُوا	لَنْ نَذْعُوا
لِشَايَ	لِكِنَّا هُوَ اللَّهُ	أَفَإِنْ مَتَّ	وَتَمُودَا
لَا أَذْبَحُهُ	ثُمَّودَا	لِيَرْبُؤَا فِي	لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ
لِيَتْلُوا	نَبْلُوا	ثُمَّودَا	لَا أَنْتُمْ
سَلْسِلًا	قَوَارِيرًا	مَلَأْنِي	أَنَا

ان چھ کلمات میں اس نشان (o) والے الف کو وصل میں تو نہیں پڑھیں گے مگر وقف میں پڑھیں گے۔

لِكِنَّا	الظُّنُونَا	الرَّسُولَا	السَّيْلَا	قَوَارِيرًا	أَنَا
وَيَبْضُطُ	بَضْطَةً	أَمْ هُمْ	الْمُضْطِرُونَ	بِمُضْطِرٍ	

Definition

Waqaf mean to stop. While reading the Quran at different places symbols are made to show how to stop. Where to stop and where not to stop. These symbols are explained by the table.

S.No	Symbol	Explanation
1	○	This symbol denotes the end of an ayat. It is necessary to stop here.
2	◌	This symbol indicates a 'Waqaf Lazim (compulsory Stop)
3	◌	This indicates a 'Waqf Mutaq. It is necessary to stop here.
4	◌	It is better to stop here and permissible to continue.
5	◌	It is permissible to stop here but better not to.
6	◌	Continue here. A stop due to lack of breath is permissible.
7	◌	Continue here.
8	◌	Better to continue
9	◌	It is permissible to stop but better not to.
10	◌	A deliberate stop, but not desired.
11	◌	Stop vocal sound for a moment, without breaking breath
12	◌	Same as above but the vocal sound will be stopped for a longer period
13	◌	When this symbol is shown above an ayat sign, then continuing or pausing here will not cause a change in the meaning. If it is shown between an ayat then one should not stop because in such a case it will change the meaning.
14	◌	As above
15	◌	Stop at either one of the 2 places. It is not permissible to stop at both places or to read in continuity at both places.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

صَدِيقَيْنِ ۝ صَدِيقَيْنِ ۝	قَدِيرًا ۝ قَدِيرًا ۝	وَكَيْلٌ ۝ وَكَيْلٌ ۝	قَدِيرٌ ۝ قَدِيرٌ ۝
أَمْرٌ ۝ أَمْرٌ ۝	أَلْفَاظًا ۝ أَلْفَاظًا ۝	خَاشِعَةً ۝ خَاشِعَةً ۝	قُوَّةٌ ۝ قُوَّةٌ ۝
لَهُوَ ۝ لَهُوَ ۝	شَيْءٌ ۝ شَيْءٌ ۝	فِيهِ ۝ فِيهِ ۝	شَهْرٌ ۝ شَهْرٌ ۝
نَذِيرِينَ ۝ نَذِيرِينَ ۝	قَسَطٌ ۝ قَسَطٌ ۝	بَرَقٌ ۝ بَرَقٌ ۝	لَهُ ۝ لَهُ ۝
قَدِيرُ الَّذِي ۝ قَدِيرُ الَّذِي ۝	خَيْرًا ۝ خَيْرًا ۝	شَيْبًا ۝ شَيْبًا ۝	فُخُورًا ۝ فُخُورًا ۝
مُيِّنِينَ ۝ مُيِّنِينَ ۝	مُنِيبًا ۝ مُنِيبًا ۝	أَقْتُلُوا ۝ أَقْتُلُوا ۝	أَحَدٌ ۝ أَحَدٌ ۝
أَحَدٌ ۝ أَحَدٌ ۝	دُعَاءٌ ۝ دُعَاءٌ ۝	يَشَاءُ ۝ يَشَاءُ ۝	قُلْ صَدَقَ اللَّهُ ۝ قُلْ صَدَقَ اللَّهُ ۝

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ
آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا ۝

Definition

Students learn these two Surahs by heart, make a Dua on completing the Qaeda May Allah forgive us.
Pray for all team of HomeQuran.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ١

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ٢

لَمْ يَكِلْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ٣

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ٤

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ١ الرَّحْمَنِ

الرَّحِيمِ ٢ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٣ إِيَّاكَ تَعْبُدُ

إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٤ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ

الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٥ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ٦ غَيْرِ

الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ٧

Definition

Students learn these two Surahs by heart, make a Dua on completing the Qaeda May Allah forgive us.
Pray for all team of HomeQuran.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ١

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ٢

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ٣

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ٤

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ٥

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ٦

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ١

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ٢

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ٣

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ٤

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ٥